## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORBOW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway - METAMORA-THE MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Miss PYNE-RIP VAN

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THE ALLEGHANIANS, AND THE DIGRAMA OF THE BATTI APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway-THE HIBERNIA, BY MRS

New York, Sunday, October 14, 1855.

The News.

The steamship Northern Light arrived at this port last night from San Juan, with intelligence from California to the 20th ult. The news is some what important and startling. Our previous ad the people of the Pacific State quietly depositing their ballots for the choice of rulers, and we are now enabled to give the result of their votes It will surprise many, no doubt, to learn that Mr. J. Neely Johnson, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, has defeated Governor Bigler by about five thousand mejority, and that the whole American State ticket is elected. The Know Nothings have also secured a majority in the State Legislature which knocks Gwin's chances for the United States Senate into the shade, and secures one more American at least to that body. The cholera broke out among the passengers on board the Nicaragua steamer Uncle Sam, on her passage up to San Fran cisco, and before she arrived in port, one hundred and six tell victims to the fearful disease. A full list of their names will be found in another column. The Uncle Sam had the passengers which left this port Light. A number of the sick had also died in the hospital at San Francisco. The reports published in some of the San Francisco papers respecting the mortality on board the Uncle Sam are undoubtedly exaggerated, and are calculated to produce unne cessary alarm. There was not a single case of che lera on board the Northen Light on her voyage to this port, nor were there any cases on board the steamer which left San Francisco on the Two flourishing towns had been reduced to ashes, embracing a loss of more than six bundred thousand dollars. The village of Grass Valley was almost entirely destroyed on the 14th of September, burning over an area of nearly thirty acres, and the town of Weaverville suf fered a like calamity on the 7th. The anniversary of the admission of California into the Union wa celebrated at San Francisco on the 10th September in grand style. The Governor elect had visited Sar Francisco, and met with a most enthusiastic recep tion. The returns of the vote on the prohibitory liquor law were not sufficiently complete to enable u

to decide whether it had been adopted or not From San Juan we learn that Col. Kinney had re signed the Governorship, and that a meeting had been called to make a new selection. The English Consul had notified the Colonel that, in the event of his re-election, his authority would be recognized by him as the British representative.

Our latest advices from the Sandwich Islands are

to the 4th of August. An extraordinary session of the Legislature had been convoked in order to terminate the difficulty existing between the representative and royal branches of the government with respect to the former refusal of the houses to pass a money appropriation bill. His Majesty addressed ers in a royal speech, and having told them-a la Napoleon-the object for which he had called them together, he said he hoped they would pass the cash bill, have a short session, and adjourn The members of both houses-having perhaps "cooled off" during the recess-replied in an ad dress full of hope and promise for the support of royalty. The foundation stone of the Sailors' Home st Honolulu, was laid on the 31st of July. The King made some very appropriate remarks on the occasion. Aid in money towards the successful sus tainment of the enterprise is expected from New Bedfard, Fairhaven, New London, and other whaling ports of the United States.

By telegraph from New Orleans we have interest ing news from Mexico. Gen. Alvarez had been elected President, but it was thought that the military would not permit him to enter the capital to assum the duties of the office. As it is improbable that Alvarez would be deterred by such a menace, some bard fullting was looked for between the severa factions. Gen. La Vega had retired, and Gen. Carrera had again assumed his duties as President There were vague rumors aftoat that Gen. Gadsden our Minister, had furnished Alvarez with arms an money, but the reports had been contradicted by both these functionaries.

It will be seen by the reports given elsewhere that the silver grays are actively organizing throughout the city and State, and are determine not to coalease with the so-called republicans. Seven or eight whig ward committees have rent diated the fusion Syracuse platform and ticket, and will send delegates to the "straight out" whig convention that meets in this city on the 23d instant. So far only one ward has endorsed the republican

ticket. The 9 A. M. express train from Baltimore for Philadelphia was delayed about an hour yesterday morning by an accident, and in consequence the through passengers were detained in Philadelphia until the 5 o'clock P. M. train for New York. The cause of detention was the blowing out the head of one of the cylinders of the locomotive when the train had proceeded about eight miles from Baltimore, which compelled the substitution of anothe

The jury in the case of Wagner, charged with enlisting men for the Crimea, found the prisoner guilty. The penalty is not more than one the dollars fine and three years' imprisonment. The case will be argued on points of law.

locomotive.

The official report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday presents no feature of special interest. The city is in a very satisfactory condition, so far as its sanitary state is concerned The whole number of deaths for the week was but 386-namely, 68 men, 62 women, 134 boys and 122 girls-an increase of 11 on the mor tallty of the week previous. The principal causes of death were:-Consumption, 44; conges tion of the lungs, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 9; congestion of the brain, 6; inflammation of the brain, 7; dropsy in the head, 14; diarrhem, 7; dysentery, 20; inflammation of the bowels, 11; cholera infantum, 14; convulsions (infantile), 31; croup, 8; scarlet fever, 6; hooping cough, 6; and marasinus (infantile), 44. There were 23 deaths from violent causes, 24 cases of stillborn, and 7 premature births. The following is the classifica-tion of diseases:—Bones, joints, &c., 2; brain and nerves, 77; generative organs, 4; heart and blood vessels, 11; lungs, throat, &c., 90; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 7; stillborn and premature births 31; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs 128; uncertain seat and general fevers, 30; urinary organs, 4: old age 2 The nativity table gives 28 natives of the United States, 53 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, and the balance of various Europea

The sales of cotton vesterday reached about 1,000 ales, based upon middling uplands at about 9 c. Mobile do. at 94c., and New Orleans do. at 94c. Esti mates of the amount of the crop grown the present year are premature, and opinions widely differ. While some suppose that it may reach 3,500,000 bales, others think that it will not exceed 2,900,000 a 3,000,000. The latter contend that the planters have grown more grain this year than last, and that ess land has been planted with cotton. Time alone can prove who is the nearest right. Flour was firm, without change in prices, while sales were more freely made. There was rather more doing in wheat, and with more stability in prices. Souther red brought \$2 a \$2 05; fair to prime white, \$2 18 a \$2 25, and Western red, \$1 90 a \$1 92. Pork was firm at \$23 50 a \$24, and lard at 11 c. a 12c. Freights were in better demand and rates closed with a better feeling. Several charters were made including two or three for Marseilles.

The Great Struggle of 1856—The Federal Constitution Put Upon Trial.

The Presidential election of 1856 will be the first direct issue of the constitution upon the slavery question. It is vain for politicians and political managers longer to blink the subject or to seek its avoidance. It is neither possible or desirable to put off the trial. Within a short six months an effective fusion of all the autislavery elements has been successfully secured, and a grand abolition party has been organized. That party is based upon sentiments utterly antagonistic to the principles upon which the government of the United States was formed. By its avowed maxims and its declared purposes, by its articles of faith and its rituals of service, by the known character of its members, the declarations of its leaders and by the unity and strength of its movements, we are forced to the conclusion that the coming Presidential election will be the first, and probably the last, great struggle between the constitution of 1787 and the antislavery and abolition fanaticism of the North stimulated by all the effort, means and influence of the governing classes in Western Europe. Such is already the issue forced upon the American people by the recent organiza tion of the abolition party of the North. All other questions have been thrust aside for that one great struggle, involving the present Union and the whole government founded by Wash-It affects every interest of the republic.

The financial, political, manufacturing, commercial, agricultural-our great railroad thoroughfares, our marts of trade, the vast expenditures of years to adapt ourselves to the present condition of things-are more or less put to hazard by that election. It will surpass in deep importance that which resulted in the triumph of Jefferson in 1800, and of Jackson in 1828, as much as the union and progress of the whole republic does that of the mere petty questions of office and policy. All Europe will watch the struggle-the monarchists and aristocrats hoping that the Union may perish in the triumph of abolition; searcely greater is the hope that the Allied Powers may be successful in the East than that the demons of disunion may win their victories over the American constitution. As formidable as is the Russian empire, as steadily as that government laterposes a check to the schemes of universal dominion concocted by the Western Alliance, the American system of rule is a more dangerous and a more effective instrument for subverting the plans of France and England than even that absolute Power. Russia exercises a negative influence upon the governments of Western Europe. They contend with her now for the purpose of disabling her-to cripple her energies-to render her a harmless antagonist at some future day, when otherwise she might become capable of independent and triumphant action. The aggressive power of Russia is in her army and her navy-the aggressive power of the United States is in the example of their free government, in the universal education of their people, in ideas diffused amongst all classes and amongst all

Let us regard for a moment the interest which the monarchical and aristocratic classes in Western Europe have in the triumph of the abolitionists in this country. They feel the effect of the union of even the democracy of the Old World, where it has not a voice to utter its grievances, not a drum to beat to quarters, not a house for council, not a gun for defence--where it is a poor hunted cabal driven to acts of desperation, and often disgraced, by the fierce persecutions of the governing classes. In 1848, when monarchy was resting upon the solid triumphs of the Napoleonic wars-upon the statutes of Vienna in 1815-the spirit of liberty suddenly rose, like a giant refreshed from sleep, and in a moment there was not a throne upon the Continent, save that of Russia, that did not either crumble into dust or totter and shake to its very centre. Such a mountain of injustice extortion and suffering had been heaped up that in beaving the huge mass from its centre it tore up the very foundations of society. In its reconstruction the old governing classes were able again to become rulers. This reference to the past eight years is enough to show that even the democracy of Europe is a threatening and dangerous element in their govern-

No sooner had the new order of things been established than the Cabinets of Paris and London turned their attention to the United States. They had an adjourned difficulty with Russia, but it was not then supposed possible that it could result in war. They sent over to us the tripartite treaty. By it they proposed to inaugurate European intervention in American politics, making an issue upon the question of Cuba, and ultimately to set positive limits to the further progress of this republic. The grand scheme was to bring the United States into subjection to the Western Powersto take from us the prestige of independent action-to discredit our system in the eyes of the masses of Europe, and in that way to impair and break the force of its example. Lord Clarendon made formal announcement of the intentions of the Allied governments in this respect. The British aristocracy had been

came the allies of our traitors, stimulating a war upon the institutions of the South with a view of dissolving the federal Union. The connection of the two continents, and the alarming assimilation of ideas, rendered it necessary that something should be done.

Upon an average, thirty thousand letters are transmitted from this country to Europe by every steamer that leaves our shores. Thirty thousand messengers are thus periodically despatched into every nook and corner of the Eastern world, to expatiate upon the institutions of the United States. Thus a million and a half of witnesses are annually furnished by the American people to their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, to give testimony of the operations of republicanism in the United States -to tell them how individuals can protect themselves; how labor is rewarded; how education is general; how peaceful and successful are all our industrial interests. At this point of view we can see the silent, but effective influence of the American upon the European system of government The curious and speculative reader who has witnessed the almost marvellous changes which have occurred in England and on the Continent within a short period-changes which have brought even the London Times into the very meshes of democracy; which have compelled the British Cabinet continually to thrust forward reform projects, to satisfy the people which have just now forced the Queen's government to reverse a rule of two hundred years standing, by which all important appointments have been made from the aristocracy at home by conferring upon Mr. Hincks, a colonia subject, and one of the people; the Governor-ship of Barbadoes—changes which have driven the government into close alliance with a dynasty to overthrow which, leathan fifty years ago, on account of its illegitimacy, it involved the country in a measureless debt and a long and frightful war; that have compelled even the Asiatic ruler of all the Russias to coalesce with the middling and the lower orders, and confer the chief places in his Cabinet upon persons of those classes, in order to defend his government against the aristocracy of the Empire-we repeat, that the curious reader will not fail to attribute these wonder ful events to the influence of the institutions of the United States. All these changes, it will be remembered, have taken place since the establishment of the American government If they are coincidences, they are certainly very remarkable; for every step that has been taken by the rulers of the Old World has been in the direction of the institutions of the New. The present dynasty of France is an authorita tive recognition of the doctrines of popular rights doctrines now almost universally acquiesced in in Europe, even in palpable violation of the statutes of the Congress of Vienna of 1815, which were declared to be the "unalterable law" of the States represented in that body.

The emigration to the United States, and the intimate manner, through that agency, in which we have become linked to the Old World, by its reactive influence, is enough of itself ultimately to effect a complete revolution in En-

Thus we have a view of the interest which the governing classes on the other side have in destroying the federal Union. It is their only remedy. They cannot stop the work by proscribing persons. They cannot localize or individualize the principle that is warring upon the tenures of absolute power. Newspapers may be interdicted, personal restraints may be imposed, the public voice may be suppressed; but there is no power to prevent men from thinking or ideas from circulating. There may be aristocracy in government; but there will ever be democracy in thought.

We have thus, then, to fight in the coming Presidential election the combined aristocracy of Europe and the combined abolitionists of

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION - STATEMENT OF DOCTOR KANE. - The HERALD and several other city journals have published detailed accounts of the toils, trials and happy return of the Arctic expedition under Doctor Kane's com mand. In these publications the word "state ment" is used in such a manner as to lead peo ple to suppose that the Chief of the Expedition has given an official account of it. Such is not the fact. On the night of the return of the Arctic and Release, fifteen or twenty report ers were despatched to different parts of the city to hunt up the intrepid navigators. Several of these gentlemen had interviews with Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, Mr. Sontag and others, and jotted down the result. Dr. Kane was the centre about which revolved a large circle of eager listeners and close questioners. He replied courteously to these inquiries, and his remarks, as well as those of his compatriots, were placed before the public in the form of a connected narrative. and called statements. But the rules of the service of which Dr. Kane is so brilliant an ornament, prevent any officer from making an official report to any person except the Secretary of the Navy. In consequence of this fact we shall be obliged to await for Doctor Kane's official statement until Mr. Dobbin allows a copy to be made for the press. We trust that the Hon. Secretary will make so interesting a document public as soon as possible.

BUYING A COFFIN .- The London correspond ent of the Inverness (Scotland) Advertiser, gets off the following bit of experience of a model temperance man:-

The other evening, at a temperance meeting, a person in the hall got up and said, "My friends, three months ago I signed the pleege. (Clapping of hands and approving cheers.) In a month afterwards, my friends, I had a severeign in my pocket—a thing I never had better. (Clapping and loud cheers.) In another month, my friends, I had a good coat on my back—a thing I never had before. (Cheers and chapping much louder.) A forteight after that, my fiends, I bought a coffin. The audience was going to cheer here, but stoppel and looked serious. "You wonder," centinue I the lecturer, "why I bought a coffin. Well, my friends, I bought the coffin because I felt pretty certain that If I kept the pleege another fortnight I should want one."

Apply this to President Pierce and his adon.

Apply this to President Pierce and his adoption into the regular democratic party of the Van Buren free soil Buffalo seceders, and it fits remarkably. Of the Baltimore Convention of 52. Mr. Pierce signed the pledge; in the election, he got the sovereign in his pocket; in his inaugural address he put a new coat upon his back, and in a certain removal from our Custom House, in connection with other transactions, he bought his coffin, and the hard shells have been drumming upon it ever since. Who has the Scarlet letter?

LATEST ON THE DANISH SOUND QUESTION-That a special messenger has not been sent to feasting our Ministers and our Northern citizens visiting England—they had leagued themselves with our abolitionists—they bear usual, will end in a back out.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND ORIO ELECTIONS.

Chase, the abolition fusion candidate for Gov. ernor, in Ohio, is elected by a large plurality over Medill, democrat, and very probably by a majority of some two or three thousand over-both Medill and Trimble, independent. This result is claimed by the Seward fusionists as a tremendous victory; but, compared with their eighty thousand majority in the State last year, it is a tremendous loss. In the same ratio of loss, another such election will reduce the fusionists to a decided minority in the great State of Ohio. Had the independent whig and Know Nothing conservative move-ment commenced a little earlier, they might have done the work this season. Their great mistake was in awaiting the action of the convention which nominated this abolition fusion Chase ticket. The anti-administration conservatives should have kept aloof from the Seward fusionists, and should have taken the field from the start in behalf of the principles of the Union and the constitution.

In Pennsylvania the success of the democrats is the natural result of the attempt tofuse the national and free soil Know Nethings, the old whigs, the free soilers proper and the radical abolitionists, without any common principle of action, except free soil and a common eleventh hour candidate for Canal Commissioner. The incongruous and diverse materials that had carried the State with such a rush the year before, as to lead to the belief that they were absolutely irresistible, had been quarreling over the blunder. The effort of the Know Nothings to elect Simon Cameron to the United States Senate had much to do with the alienation of the whig and Know Nothing conservatives from this free soil and pliable Know Nothing and Know Something coalition. That Cameronian experiment, in fact, was the entering wedge to the dissolution of that mongrel alliance of which, in Pennsylvania, nothing but the scattered fragments now remain. It must be remembered, however, that considerable numbers of whig conservatives in this last election voted the democratic ticket, as the choice between two evils, so that the result is no test of the actual strength of the Pennsylvania democracy, nor any proof of a returning popularity to the administration.

The net results of all these late elections are that the Know Nothing or American order, with its present organization and proscriptive principles, will not answer as the basis of great and homogeneous national party-that the abolition league in the North, though broken in Pennsylvania, still holds the vantage ground in Ohio; and that the democratic party is rapidly coming together again, while the conservative elements of opposition to the Pierce administration are still adrift, North and South. Beyond these fixed facts, everything in reference to the campaign for the Presidency is still in doubt. We believe, however, that, North and South, an overwhelming majority of the American people are in favor of the Union and the constitution; and that a decided majority are in favor of a new administration at Washington. The politics and parties of the whole country are still in a state of effervescence and revolution, and nothing short of three or four months of the approaching Congress will put them into a definite shape for the great battle

A MORMON ASTRONOMER-THE LAW OF PLANUTARY ROTATION DISCOUPERS BY PROPES. son Orson Pratt .-- We have received a slip of two printed columns of mathematical esti mates and figures, entitled "The Law of Planetary Rotation, discovered by Professor Orson Prait," addressed "to the Editor." In this proclamation, in the course of a very learned introduction, Professor Pratt says :-

Firmly believing, from my early youth, that the disc-nal periods of the planets were the results of some hidden law. I have endeavored, at different times, to discover the same, so as to determine the periods of rotation by calculation instead of observation. After many fruitless researches in regard to the original causes of planetary motion, I was led by the indications of certain hypotheses to seek for the law of rotation connected with the masses and diameters of the planets, or, in other words with

and diameters of the planets, or, in other words, with their densities. These investigations resulted in the developement of the following beautiful law:—
THE CUBE ROOTS OF THE DESTRES OF THE PLANETS ARE AS THE SQUARE ROOTS OF THEM PERIODS OF ROTATION;
OR, which amounts to the same thing—THE SQUARES OF THE ROOTS OF THEM.

THER PERIODS OF RETATION.

Eut as the densities of globes are proportional to their rasses or quantities of matter divided by their volumes, or by the cubes of their diameters, it follows that the rotation of the planets, considered as spheres, is proportional to their masses and diameters. The law, therefore, may be expressed in terms of the masses and diameters, as follows:—

as follows:—
THE SQUARES OF THE CUPE ROOTS OF THE MASSES OF THE FLANES, DAVIDED BY THE SQUARES OF THERE DIAMETERS, ARE AS THEM PRECOSS OF DOTATION.
To illustrate the correctness of this law, I will give the

following examples:— Example 1. Giving the mass of the earth equal to 1; its equatorial dammeter, 1925.5 miles; its period of rotation, 2th. 50m. 4.090475s. mean selar time, which is equal to one absolute sidereal day; also the mass of the planet Mercury equal to 0.0927994; and its diameter 3140 miles; it is required to find the period of Mercury's rotation.

: (0.0627694) : : 23h. 56m. 4.090475e. : 24h. 5m. (3140)

The Professor gives a half dozen other examples in illustration of his theory, and supports it by a very plausible mathematical argument. We call the attention of Professor Maury, of the National Observatory, and all other experienced astronomers, to the subject. Professor Orson Pratt is a Mormon—a Mormon elder-a Mormon apostle, and has, we understand, as many wives as an Egyptian Pacha; but if there be anything new or valuable in this planetary theory of his, it is none the less valuable on that account.

BEAUTIES OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND .-- An account of a visit to Blackwell's Island appears elsewhere which will repay perusal. In the first place it is gratifying to see that the work of reform is going on vigorously at the Penitentiary Hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. Sanger, the Resident Physician, and the committee of the Board of Ten Governors. It is to be hoped that no negligence or spirit of conservatism will be allowed to interfere with the progress of a revolution which deserves the encouragement of every authority.

Other matters, less pleasing to think of, are noticed in the article to which we refer. One of these is the law which constitutes the Hospital on the island exclusively a Penitentiary Hospital, whereby that class of females for whose use it was chiefly intended, and by whom it is chiefly tenanted, cannot obtain admission until they are committed to prison for some misdemeanor by a magistrate. The effect of this law is most mischievous, as can readily be understood. It leads the women to identify understood. It leads the women to identify misfortune with villany, to draw no distinction between disease and crime. It forces young and perhaps only partially corrupted females into the society of the most depraved of their sex. It destroys the "terror of the law," which is after all the only real safeguard of society, and teaches the poor creatures to steal by accusioning them to the penalty for theft. In fine, it makes a mockery of the

administration of justice. Every day one or eitted to the Pentientiar or the Workhouse on their own confession when the magistrate and every one else know perfectly that no crime has been committed, and that the confusion is from beginning to and that the conversal is from beginning to end a lie. Surely a law which brings forth such fruits ought to be attered, and the Peni-tentiary Hospital, either closed on the one hand to the self-committed women, or to the thieves and felons.

It is likewise well that people should think

of the condition of the men confined for crime in the Penitentiary. It appears from the article we publish elsewhere, that the criminals in the Penitentiary and the Workhouses are in every respect better off than any class of poor laborers or mechanics. To such an extent has the mania for bettering their condition proceeded, that when their term is out, they can hardly be persuaded to leave the island. There appears to be no necessity for guarding them, as a man must needs be a sad blockhead to want to escape from such a place. It is doubtful whether this is the condition in which the people intended the criminals of this city to spend their period of confinement. And though the moral degradation of a sentence to the island would doubtless answer better in some cases than mere physical inconveniences, it is very questionable whether it would be found to work as a wholesome cor-rective with the bulk of the prisoners for instance with the Irish emigrants, who constitute from seventy to eighty per cent of the inhabitants of every prison and poorhouse in this part of the world.

THAT "SPECIAL DESPATCH" AGAIN .- The small hard shell Dickinson organ in this city is very much annoyed because the Southern journals have copied what it calls our "false telegraphic despatch from Elmira, stating that the democrats and Know Nothings were about to unite in this State." The editor of the small organ should study the English language. Our despatch from Elmira was not "false," in any particular. It merely stated that negotiations ad taken place, having for their ultimate object the defeat of the black republicans by the abandonment of a part of the hard ticket. That portion of the hards who think more of men and national conventions than of principles, are naturally amazed at this, and particularly so because it is the pure unadulterated truth We are willing to furnish political intelligence for all the organs, great and small, but we can not expect to make it suit all palates. The Southern journals need not take the trouble to contradict that despatch.

MISERY MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS .- The black republican gathering at the Tabernacle last Tuesday night was a funny affair. On the same platform we had the socialist philosophers of the Tribune, the conservative old fogey whigs of Castle Garden, the anti-bank, anti-tariff, anti-protection democrat, General Nye, and the Massachusetts Clay whig, General Wilson-Pierce men, Scott men, Taylor men, Van Buren men, and Garrison men-all fusing on the general platform for negro emancipation and State spoils. These Brigadiers are queer fellows. Only a few weeks ago we reported a speech made by General Nye to the Cochrane Soft Shell Club; now we find him giving "sonorous John" a terrible dressing. A short time since, General Wilson was the exponent of the Know Nothings in Massachusetts, who thrust greatness upon him by sending him to the Senate. Now he reviles all secret political societies, and labors to kick over the ladder by which he climbed to glory.

HE WON'T Go .- The Albany Atlas, read out of the democratic party by the Washington organ, won't go out. Free soil as the Atlas man is, he still regards Mr. Pierce as "a man and a brother."

E LATEST N BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important News from Mexico

New ORIZANS, Oct. 12, 1855.

The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst. General Alvarez had been elected President by the College at Cuernavaca, but the military power will deny him entrance into the capital, and hard fighting is antici-

La Vega had withdrawn from civil power, having re fused to obey the orders of Alvarez to arrest the fugitiv ministers of Santa Anna, and arm the National Guard. His predecessor in office had again assumed his duties. The rumers that were current to the effect that the American Minister had furnished money and arms to Al-varez, and signed a protectorate, have been denied by both Gen. Alvarez and Mr. Gadsden.

From Washington.
THE ENOW NOTHING ORGAN—THE CASE OF CAPTAIN REYNOLDS-ARRIVALS, ETC

Washington, Oct. 13, 1855.

I was informed this evening that the *Organ* is about to change hands, Mr. Bryce, of New York, having purchased one half of the establishment. Mr. Burwell, the presen editor, goes out.

A good deal of indignation is manifested at the dismissal of Captain Reynolds by the President. His friends allege that he should have been notified, that he might refute the charges. Senator Badger, of North Carolina: Hop. Washington

Boyd, of Missouri; and Hon. H. L. Johnson, of New York, errived to-day.

Dr. R. F. Stevens was to-day nominated by the American party as their candidate for member of Assembly, in the Third district.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELFHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks steady. Pennaylvania State Fives 8314; Reading, 47%; Long Island, 134; Morris Canal, 14%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 454;

New Onleans, Oct. 12, 1855.

Cotton unchanged. Sales to-day, 10,500 bales. The sales of the week add up 50,000 bales, against 26,000 last year. The receipts of the week have been 40,000 bales, against 26,000 last year. The receipts up to this time, as compared with those of last year, are 04,000 bales ahead. The stock on hand is 155,000 bales. Sugar has declined 45c., fair selling at 63c. a 63c. Flour is a fiftle higher; sales at 88 26 a 88 37. Conn 74c. Freights—Ootton, to Havre, 13c. Sterling exchange, 7 a 7% per cent prem. Prime barrel lard, 11c. Coffee—Sales of the week, 7,000 bags. Stock on hand, 22,000 bags. Prime, 113c. a 114c.

ALRANY, Oct. 13—12:30 P. M.

Our flour market is unchanged. In grain the sales comprise 8,800 bushels barley, at \$1,344 a \$1,35 for four rowed. A few car loads of corn at 93c., and a small lot of cats at 46c. for State. Whiskey is at 403c. There have been no canal receipts this morning.

THE LATE DEATH BY VIOLENCE.—Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of the German, Sivernia Herntch, who died at that insti-tution on Friday, from the effects of a beating received on

## CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

sume our notice of haw first class We resume our notice of new first class houses, con-tinuing our progress down town from Thirty sexpails street, where we noted in a ferner strick. On Thirty-strik street, he were stricke. On thirty-strik street, he were sixth avenue and Fish there is but little halidlag going on this year; jobs are weeth about \$4,000. One hundred and film fact cast of with wach about 24,000 One honored and the feet cast of Sixth avenue, on south side, Mesers, Tounder & Barrage commencing a brown store house, 25x80, four stories and high basement; house and lot about \$10,000.

On the north side, a little west of the middle of the block, Mesers. Van Norden and McClellan are building each a house for himself, 20x10, four stories and high

each a house for himself, 20x20, four stories and high basement. They have one possibility; they are to be built—the fronts—of New Branswick stone; the same as that now being amout by Mr. Harright in Forty; pixed strekt, already, spoken of. If is barder, and is thought to be a more durable mions than the brown. There is a handsome new house of the same stone on the south side of Tranty diffusiteet, nearly opposite Trinity chapet. Means, Duncent & Sharman's new banking house, conner of Nassau and Dipostreets, is also of the same stone. There is also the party imported Frenchstone, white, of which numerous specimens, and apme exceedingly expensive, are springing up in various parts of the city. The Nassau Bank, corner of Heekman street, is a duwn town speciment. Up town, if we remember right, hr. expensive, are springing up in various parts of the city—
The Nassau Bank, corner of Beekman street, is a down
fown specimen. Up town, if we remember right, br.
Cockroft, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, last season,
somewhere in the neighborhood of Einheamh sireet,
built a handsome house for himself of this stone; and
more recently, Mr. H. W. Fiels, Jr., is ambiding the French
hotel, at the junction of Fifth areans, Broadway and
Twenty-second street, of this same about—altogether to
cost nearly \$100,000. If we shall succeed in calling public attention to the subject of building materials we
shall have accomplished our object. On the south side
of this street, a little west of Sixth avenue, Mr. Findiay
is just commencing a number of new houses after the
pattern of Hartonis, in Thirty separth street. We shall
notice them more fully in connection with the same,
kind of houses building opposite on Thirty-fifth arcet,
twelve in all, on ground sold by Mesura. Corcorange Riggs,
with a loan of \$4,500 per lot.

Between Fifth avenue and Madison, in this street, there
is nothing new, Mossa Larkin, when he died last eason,
left fourteen unfinished first class houses, eight on the
east side of Fifth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and
Thirty-sixth streets, and three on each street in the
rear. Mr. John Paine is now finishing off the three
on the south side of Thirty-sixth street. We have not
inquired, but it is our impression the whole fourteen

incluired, but it is our impression the whole fourteen have fallen into Mr. Paine's hands. Lots in this part of priced of any street lots on Murray Hill. One year ago they were actually sold on the north side of the street for \$5,000 each, cash. And sithough we have heard of no sales this season, we are quite sure they cannot be bought for less than an advance of \$500 on the above

On Madison avenue, northwest corner Thirty sixth On Madison avenue, northwest corner Thirty-sixth street, two first class mansions are going up. Mr. John B. Murray owned on this corner of the avenue 65 feet 10 inches, or one-third of the whole front, exactly answering to Mr. Phelpa' third on the opposite side of the avenue. This corner he has for a long time reserved for himself. Of the 65 feet 10 inches, Mr. Murray takes 37 feet 6 inches; and his brother-in-law, Robt. M. Olyphant, takes the balance, 28 feet 4 inches. Both these gentlethree stories. Mr. Murray, 50 feet deep; Mr. Olyphant, 50 feet deep, with an extension 19 by 35 feet. We doubt if Mr. Murray's corner is surpassed by any corner in town in point of eligibility. It is on the sunny slope of the hill. It is on Madison avenue, and therefore more retired than Fifth avenue. And the improvements on the opposite side of the avenue, by Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., are only equalled in genuine aristocracy by Waddell's front, and surpassed lowhere. Murray's is the northwest corner, and in that respect is the best of the four corners. The northwest corner is considered the best, inasmuch as it has the double advantage of oring on the north side of the street and on the west side of the avenue, which are superior, respectively, to the east side of the avenue and to the south side of the street. Consequently, the southeast corner is the poorest of the four. There is not, perhaps, a great difference between the northeast corner and the southwest corner. And here we may remark that although the general preference is to lots on the north side of the street, on account of the houses having a sunny exposure, and in the winter a dry sidewalk free from ice, yet something like one person in half a dezen will decidedly prefer a house on the south side of the street, for the sake of having a warm, dry yard flowwalk in hot weather. In comparing the east and west sides of the avenues, the argument, like the stirrup of a lady's saidle, is all on one side. Pedestrianism on a hot erly sidewalk; and, of course, stores are less valuable on that side. In the winter, too, the cold winds come sweeping down from the northwest with chilling power sgainst the defenceless fronts of houses situated on the east side of the avenues. The rear rooms, however, will

Between Madison and Fourth avenue, on this st some handsome improvements are going forward. On the southeast corner of Madison avenue Mr. George D. Phelps is just commencing another magnificent dwelling, 32:11x78:10, and which will probably cost to build some \$25,000 or \$30,000. Murray Hill will long have oc. casion to remember this gentleman. His own domestic mansion, on the north side of this street, east of Madison avenue, is an ornament to the city—some 45 or 50 feet front. Directly opposite, and in the rear of the above southeastern corner house now just begun, are two more four story brown stone houses lately built by him, as well as money could build such houses; one 37 and the other 30 feet front, and worth, roughly, \$1,000 per front foot. In addition to these improvements, Mr. Phelps has taken a public spirited part, although doubtless in accordance with his private interests, in causing the engines of the Harlem and New Haven Railroad cars to be removed from Thirty-second to Forty-second streets—an ordi-nance to that effect having been passed the Com-mon Council, and to be executed within the ensuing year. These engines are undoubtedly a great nui-sance, and the time must come before long whey they will be compelled to remove still further from the thickly settled parts of the city. Prior to the pass ing of this ordinance Murray Hill, between Fourth Lexington avenues, and from Thirty-second to Forer-mecond streets, was a desert, and must have remained such, the smoke from the engines being insufferable. Since that, however, brown stone houses have sprung up there like magic, and the hill will soon be all built over, making it one of the handsomest and most desirable parts of the city. The eastern exposure of houses on the sast side of exington avenue—say from Mildrum's white marble fronts up to Thirty-ninth street—will always command a fine view of the East river, as there is nothing to obstruct the view, the ground falling off rapidly down to Third

on the south side of the street, next adjoining Phelps' 30 feet front house above noticed, Mr. John Kerr, brewer, is just commencing a first class 25x70 house, with stable, in the rear, on Thirty-fifth street; and next to him, and within 50 feet of Benj. M. Whitlock's corner, Mr. Isaac H. Smith is going to build a 30270 feet house, also with H. Smith is going to build a Source leet house, also with stable, on Thirty-fifth street. And when the brothers Whitlock strike in with their intended improvements on the two corners of Fourth avenue—which have only been awaiting the action of the Harlem Railrond Company this will be one of the finest portions of the town, if it be

not so already.

Between Fourth and Lexington avenues there are seve ral new improvements on this street. On the north side about 100 feet west of Lexington avenue, Messrs. Kennedy and Howe are finishing five brown stone houses, English basements, 16 feet 8 inches by 60 feet, four stories. Next east, and on the northwest corner Lexington avenue, Messra Kilpatrick and M'Pherson are just commencing five three story and high basement brown stone houses.

On the south side, 160 feet west of Lexington avenue, On the south side, 160 feet west of Lexington avenue, and directly opposite the above mentioned, Mr. Middram is finishing off two, and also just commenting a third adjoining, brown stone houses 25x50, three stories and high basement, at \$11,000; these are the cheapest first class, 25 feet front brown stone houses we have noticed; it is a description of house very much wanted—we mean asmething more nearly approaching the old-fashioned two story, attic and basement house, which necessarily had some pretensions to gentility, because it was not big enough to be converted into a hotel or barding house, nor yet into harracks for fresh regulia to republicanism. nor yet into barracks for fresh recruits to republicanism Next adjoining the last named of Mildrum's, Mr. Have ilton, builder, is also just commencing two more dif-fering but little from Mildrum's, except that they are to

be five feet deeper, and said to be more expensive by two or three thousand dollars.
Lots along in this part of the street are worth about \$3,250 each.